

When the doors were closed on the executive session the advocates of the treaty were prepared for defeat. When the doors were opened they were triumphant, and perhaps that is enough for the world to know.

While the Senators were locked in their chamber, from which no sound came forth, the great crowd that had been turned from the galleries, impatiently trod about the corridors. Representatives flocked over from the House, so eager to hear the result that they could not remain in their seats. Curious and impatient citizens occupied every niche of space in the reception rooms, and the feeling of suspense was everywhere. Uprights in the gallery reserved for members of the press the reporters were gathered in full force, and an extra number of telegraph operators were sending broadcast the facts and descriptions of the great political drama. When a Senator rashly emerged from the chamber, which was seldom, he was pounced upon by those who for one reason or another were hungry for news of the result. Excitement, ill-suppressed, marked everybody and everything, and those who were in and about the Senate chamber during the day will not soon forget the impressions they received. The scenes of the day were unprecedented.

When 2 o'clock, the hour at which the Senate agreed that it should go into secret session, arrived, Mr. Gorman was speaking. The galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity and long lines of people were waiting outside. At Mr. Allison's suggestion, more time was given Mr. Gorman, and it was almost fifteen minutes past the hour when he concluded and the motion for an executive session was made. The galleries were disappointed, but when Mr. Gorman resumed the impression prevailed that the vote on the treaty would be public. Slowly and with much grumbling the occupants of the galleries, who had stood long in the corridors to gain the seats they occupied, descended to the corridors and waited outside, and awaited the reopening of the chamber.

The chamber itself, which had been filled with members from the House, was slowly emptied of Representatives, who were both to leave. Finally all doors were closed and sealed, and the last secret sitting on the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was postponed, and it was approached with fear and trembling on the part of the leaders on each side.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, who it was understood represented the President's views, spoke for about fifteen minutes, urging Senators to vote to ratify the treaty. He declared that war which at present existed, he opposed any and all amendments, and declared that the country was waiting with much impatience for the settlement of a question which should have been settled weeks ago. The present impatience should not be a reason for delaying that action on the treaty had been delayed. The failure of the Senate to ratify the treaty had held out hopes to Aguinaldo that the sentiment of the country was against the Administration, and had led him into the fatal mistake of thinking he could attack the American troops with impunity. In the present situation, Mr. Fairbanks said, would have been avoided had the treaty been promptly ratified, and he intimated that the men who had been instrumental in delaying the vote on the treaty were responsible for the situation in which this Government was now confronted.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada, who has been in his own State making the fight of his life for ratification, arrived in Washington just in time to make a short speech. He declared it to be his belief that the treaty should be ratified without amendment, and he urged Senators to vote for it. He said he had just come from the far West, he said, and he believed he expressed the sentiments of the people in saying they were in favor of the ratification of the treaty and the ending of the present war.

Mr. Ross, the new Senator from Vermont, made his maiden speech this afternoon. He opposed any amendment to the treaty and declared his opposition to any sort of a legislative resolution, however harmless it might be. He said the people of his State had not old-fashioned, and he should not be pulled down where it had been put up, and that this great republic could do anything that any other Government had done. He believed we could give the Philippines a good government and add to their peace and happiness.

By the time the Senator had concluded the hour of 3 o'clock had arrived. Meantime there had been a scurrying of papers after Senator Ross's committee room to get ready for a short rest. The bell announcing the opening of the chamber, he hastened as rapidly as a man enabled by disease can hasten, his object being to get inside in time to offer his amendment to the treaty.

Mr. Gorman, who had been in the chamber, had anticipated him and offered it for him. The following is Mr. Vest's proposed amendment:

Article III.—Strike out the words "cede to the United States," and insert in lieu thereof the words "relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to."

At the end of Article III. the following: "The United States, desiring that the people of the archipelago shall be enabled to establish a form of government suitable to their condition and securing the rights of life, liberty and property and the preservation of order and equal rights therein, assumes for the time being and to the end aforesaid the control of the archipelago, so far as such control shall be needed for the purposes above stated, and will provide for the people of the archipelago, in the event of their failure to do so, a form of government suitable to their condition and securing the rights of life, liberty and property and the preservation of order and equal rights therein."

In line two of Article VIII. after the word "Cuba" insert the words "and in the Philippine archipelago."

The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Bell, Berry, Caffery, Callahan, Cullum, Davis, DeLoe, Ekins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foster, Gallagher, Gray, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hanna, Hawley, Kettle, Lindsay, Lodge, McPherson, Morgan, Murphy, Mulvey, Newcomb, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Russell, Smith, Thurston, Tilden, Turner, and Vest—41.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Butler, Chandler, Clark, Cullum, Cullum, Davis, DeLoe, Ekins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foster, Gallagher, Gray, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hanna, Hawley, Kettle, Lindsay, Lodge, McPherson, Morgan, Murphy, Mulvey, Newcomb, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Russell, Smith, Thurston, Tilden, Turner, and Vest—41.

"Ayes." The chamber was still as death, and as the names of the doubtful members were called, the Senators who held the balance of the vote, hoping for success, yet fearing defeat.

Mr. Hale voted "No" in a firm but quiet voice, and Mr. Hoar, twirling his ever-present bunch of keys, voted in the same way without a tremor of remorse in his tones. Jones of Nevada was in the chamber on the first roll call, in an absence that was thought at the time to have been inattention. Kennedy voted with the treaty friends, as has been pointed out, and the call proceeded toward the name of Mr. McNary. The Senator from Louisiana, had insisted that if he should vote for the treaty a declaratory resolution must subsequently be passed officially announcing to the country and the world that it was not the intention to make the Philippines an integral part of the United States. Mr. Aldrich, who had been in the chamber, was understood by the two Senators who had talked with Mr. McNary that he would vote for ratification, they were not positive on this point, and the Senate awaited his response to the call with some impatience.

Mr. McNary is a very deaf and had to be reminded when his name was called. He quietly looked toward the Clerk, and, speaking in that loud tone peculiar to the deaf, he replied "aye" with just the slightest touch of defiance in his voice. At that instant an audience of eight or ten was heard distinctly from the Republican side of the chamber, and it was realized that the treaty was safe and there was no longer any doubt that it would be ratified. Mr. McNary's turn came next and there was no longer any doubt of the result.

The Senators who failed to respond to the call were Jones of Nevada and Ekins, both of whom had been in the lobby at the moment. They entered as the absentees were being called. Mr. Ekins was the fifty-sixth Senator to vote "aye." Mr. Jones, the fifty-seventh, when his name was called, declared that he was opposed to the treaty, and he was of the opinion that the best way to effectually block the policy was to ratify the treaty. The treaty ought to be ratified, he said, in order that business might adjust itself to the conditions. After this was said, Mr. Jones did not think so much would be heard about expansion.

Messrs. McNary, Clark and Sullivan said nothing by way of explanation of their votes. Senators Morgan, Faulkner, Gray, Lindsay and Pettus, the old guard on the Democratic side, who have been with the treaty from the start, attracted little attention as they cast their votes, though they were not infrequently called upon to explain the credit due. The absentees were all paired. Cannon is in Utah seeking reelection; Proctor is in Cuba on a pleasure trip; White has gone to California and will probably not return to Washington again; Wetmore is at his home in Rhode Island; Wilson has not yet returned from his defeat in Washington and Turpie left. The Senate promptly removed the injunction of secrecy from the vote and ordered the President to be notified. As soon as this was done, Mr. Hanna dashed from the chamber by the back door, jumped through the glass partition and control, and a crowd of correspondents for the office of the Secretary, where he might telephone the news to the White House. As he rushed past, the Senator ejaculated: "Treaty ratified and three votes to spare." He held his hand above his head, his eyes bulging and his face aglow, with his whole frame quivering with the excitement of exultant victory.

The detailed vote on the ratification of the treaty was as follows:

FOR RATIFICATION—57.
Aldrich, R.
Allen, R.
Allison, R.
Bacon, R.
Burrows, R.
Butler, R.
Carter, R.
Chandler, R.
Clark, R.
Cullum, R.
Davis, R.
DeLoe, R.
Ekins, R.
Fairbanks, R.
Faulkner, R.
Foster, R.
Faulkner, R.
Gray, R.
Hanna, R.
Hansbrough, R.
Hawley, R.
Jones (Nev.), R.
Kennedy, R.
Kettle, R.
Lindsay, R.
Lodge, R.
McPherson, R.
Morgan, R.
Murphy, R.
Mulvey, R.
Newcomb, R.
Pettigrew, R.
Rawlins, R.
Russell, R.
Smith, R.
Thurston, R.
Tilden, R.
Turner, R.
Vest, R.

22 Democrats, 8 Republicans, 2 Populists, 1 Silver, 1 Independent.

AGAINST RATIFICATION—27.
Bacon, D.
Bate, D.
Berry, D.
Caffery, D.
Callahan, D.
Cullum, D.
Cullum, D.
Davis, D.
DeLoe, D.
Ekins, D.
Fairbanks, D.
Faulkner, D.
Foster, D.
Faulkner, D.
Gray, D.
Hanna, D.
Hansbrough, D.
Hawley, D.
Jones (Nev.), D.
Kennedy, D.
Kettle, D.
Lindsay, D.
Lodge, D.
McPherson, D.
Morgan, D.
Murphy, D.
Mulvey, D.
Newcomb, D.
Pettigrew, D.
Rawlins, D.
Russell, D.
Smith, D.
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It is wise ended a fight that is destined to become memorable in the annals of the Senate. The question of peace between the United States and Spain; upon two votes depended the ratification of the Philippines by the United States.

PROCEEDINGS IN OPEN SESSION.
Gorman's Final Plea Against Ratification.
The Senate, Feb. 6.—The fact that this was the last day of debate in the Senate on the various resolutions affecting the peace treaty, and that the vote in secret session on the treaty itself was to be taken at 3 o'clock in the afternoon brought a very large assemblage of visitors to the Senate galleries. The Chaplain, offering prayer was partly in verse.

"Hear our devout prayers in behalf of our soldiers and sailors in the Far East, and as we believe the cause which they represent—the cause of this nation—to be humane, just and righteous, we ask Thy blessing on their arms and conduct. Crown them with victory and let Thy heavenly benediction be on Thy honored servants, the President, Vice President and members of both Houses. Guide them in all their ways and cheer and comfort them with the sense of duty well done."

Resolutions of the Legislatures of Indiana, Nebraska and North Dakota in favor of the ratification of the peace treaty were presented and read.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) gave notice of an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill appropriating \$5,000 for a monument in honor of George Henry Ellis, renowed, the only American sailor killed in the two sea fights at Manila and Santiago.

best promote the interests of the United States and of the inhabitants of the Philippines.

Mr. McNary asked unanimous consent to have a vote taken on the resolution before 3 o'clock to-day, but objection was made by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.).

Mr. Allen then addressed the Senate on Mr. Vest's anti-expansion resolution. He said that the resolution was a very good one, but that in doing so he should not be regarded as representing the views of anybody but himself and his constituents. He read a newspaper paragraph saying that he would enlighten the Senate to-day as to the motives of Senator Gorman. He did not know and had no concern in knowledge of the Senator Gorman's motives. As to the newspaper paragraph coupling his name with that of William J. Bryan, Mr. Allen said that he was not the keeper of Mr. Bryan's conscience, and he went on to enumerate the various reasons why he was not a living American statesman, and "as one of the greatest statesmen the country has ever known," he was not a living American statesman.

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